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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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GOVERNOR TOOLE, of Montana, seems to be a willing tool of a very unprincipled Democratic gang.

The tariff will be amended by its friends, and not committed to the tender mercies of its enemies.

CINCINNATI has adopted standard time at last. Tired of getting left, probably, by failure to be on time.

CONGRESS will meet one week from to-day. It will be Republican in both branches, consequently the business interests of the country express no apprehension.

MONTANA Democrats are trying their best to introduce West Virginia methods into the new State; but such methods are not adapted to the Northern climate, as they will presently find to their sorrow.

The fact that a number of people seem to believe that President Harrison is responsible for the existence of the civil-service law goes to show the capacity of many human beings to acquire misinformation.

ONE week from to-day President Harrison will send to Congress his first annual message. We predict he will say something that will lift public discussion to a higher plane than it has been running on recently.

MR. CALVIN S. BRICE, who is alleged to be bidding for the Ohio senatorship, gives it as his opinion that less money is used to debauch elections than is generally supposed. This should be regarded as the opinion of an expert.

CONGRESSMAN REED, of Maine, is unfortunate in having the support of the muggumps in his canvass for the speakership; but he can't help it. Good men are often afflicted, through no fault of their own, with very undesirable friends.

THE enormous increase of government deposits in national banks during the last year of Cleveland's administration can never be explained on any principle of honest financing. In one year the deposits jumped from \$19,100,076 to \$54,919,489.

It is given out that Mrs. Cleveland is well up in national politics, and corresponds regularly on the subject with a few intimate friends. If Mrs. C. means to conduct the old man's next campaign she should reflect that letters are sometimes dangerous documents.

THE Democratic machine in Boston rejected ex-Congressman Morse, an able business man, and nominated a young lawyer, of no business experience or capacity, for Mayor. The Republicans have nominated Mayor Hart, a man of large experience in city affairs, and one of the best business men in the city. The incident illustrates the real difference between the controlling element in both parties.

AFTER careful, candid, conscientious and exhaustive consideration of the relative merits and claims of the League and the Brotherhood, the Journal has reached the conclusion that it is a hopeless muddle. The Schleswig-Holstein question, the temporal power of the Pope, the construction of semi-Salic law and the single-tax theory are all easy questions, but base-ball politics—well, please count us out.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Have the four Territories, Washington, Montana and the two Dakotas, been admitted as actual States, so that we now really have forty-two States in the Union? State, also, if possible, how many Representatives each will be entitled to, and whether they will take their seats in Congress next month.

Is Prescott the present capital of Arizona? Please explain clearly the present naturalization law. All of our text-books on civil government tell us that a foreigner must be at least five years before he can become naturalized. On page 134 of "Townsend's Civil Government" is the following:

As already stated, five years is the shortest possible time for naturalization. At the end of two years' residence in this country the alien may make formal declaration of his intention to become a citizen. Three years from the time of declaring his intention he may again appear in court, take the oath of allegiance in the proper form, on which he is admitted to full citizenship.

This being the case, how was it possible for aliens to take out naturalization papers, and vote last fall, when they had been here but a year? Did Congress change the law? If so, when?
STUDENT.CITY, Nov. 22.
The two Dakotas, Washington and Montana have all been admitted, and the States are now forty-two. Of the new States, South Dakota will have two Representatives in Congress, and each of the other States one. Each State will, of course, have two Senators. All these will sit in the next Congress, which meets next week. The capital of Arizona, formerly Tucson, is now Prescott.

A foreigner must reside in the United States at least five years before he can be admitted as a citizen, and must have declared his intention, in some court, at least two years before his final admission. Five years' continuous residence covers the requirement of the law. The right of suffrage does not depend on naturalization. The latter comes from the United States, the former from the States. The State laws in regard to voting differ. Most of the States require a residence of only one year and a declaration of intention to become a citizen, while several States require only six months' residence. In other words, a foreigner may vote long before he becomes a citizen. The laws of the United States regulate naturalization but not voting.

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CRITICISM OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

We call attention to two articles copied, respectively, from the New York Herald and the Pittsburgh Dispatch, relative to Republican criticism of the President. Both articles are on the same general line, one from a Republican and the other from a Democratic paper. It is rather a singular state of affairs when even a Democratic paper finds occasion to rebuke Republicans for their treatment of a Republican administration. An ancient proverb says it is right to learn even from an enemy, and if Republicans can learn from Democratic papers how they ought to treat an administration of their own political faith, the information will not be less valuable because of the channel through which it comes.

The point made by these papers is that it is unpatriotic, unjust and unmanly for Republicans to criticize a Republican President before he has had time to impress himself on the government, or even to foreshadow the policy of his administration by his first annual message. The fact is emphasized that no fault is found with any act or expression of the President in relation to any question of public interest or policy, but that it all relates to the dispensing of official patronage and to appointments that the President has made or failed to make.

It ought not to be necessary to remind Republicans that this is unjust to the administration and discreditable to themselves. The President has not changed his position or views on any question of public or party policy since his election. He is as good and true a Republican as ever, and every Republican ought to take pride in giving his administration hearty support, at least until some better ground for criticism can be found than purely personal and selfish ones.

A DECISION ON THE SCHOOL-BOOK LAW.

The newspapers have had their say about the school-book law, and now we are beginning to hear from the courts. We print in another column the main points of a decision by Judge Ward, of the Benton Circuit Court, holding the law unconstitutional. A citizen of Benton county and a patron of the public schools applied to a township trustee for certain of the syndicate books and the trustee declined to furnish them. The citizen moved for a writ of mandamus to compel the trustee to furnish the books. To his answer the latter set forth reasons for not furnishing the books, which, severally and collectively, raised the question of the constitutionality of the law. The relator demurred, and after full argument the court overruled the demurrer, thus sustaining the action of the trustee.

The effect of this decision is to hold the law unconstitutional in so far as the authority of a Circuit Court goes. The case was thoroughly argued on both sides, and the decision goes to the root of the constitutional questions involved. The court held that the "Indiana School-book Company" is a private corporation, and that the trustee could not be compelled to act as its agent; that the service required of him by the law was for the benefit of the syndicate, and not of the State; that the syndicate itself is a monopoly, and, therefore, contrary to public policy, and that no public officer could be compelled to perform services for a private corporation without compensation. The court also held the law unconstitutional on the ground that it deprived the people of the right of local self-government in the control of their schools.

The Journal believes this decision to be good law. It is in harmony with the views repeatedly expressed by the Journal as to the constitutional questions involved, and distinctly recognizes the monopoly and other vicious features of the law. We presume the case will go to the Supreme Court, and the decision of that tribunal will be final on the constitutional questions involved. We believe the law will be held unconstitutional by the higher court, but if not, time will develop its inherent viciousness, and it will be set aside by the people.

JUDICIOUS SELECTIONS FOR OFFICE.

Philadelphians, irrespective of politics, are pleased with the appointments made by the President in that city. None of them were men chosen by the politicians, but so irreproachable are they in character and standing, socially and in a party sense, that even the disappointed candidates and their friends can find no fault. Of Mr. Field, the new postmaster, the Record, an ardent Democratic paper, says:

We have no hesitation in predicting that before the end of his term the Philadelphia postoffice will be the model postoffice in the country, a standing proof of the superiority of business methods over boss methods and of the civil-service system over the spoils system. To effect such desirable ends is an ambition worthy of any man's endeavor, and if Mr. Field succeeds, the sacrifice he will make will be justified by the event.

This comment is brought out by Mr. Field's statement that he intended to abide by the letter and spirit of the civil-service law in the management of his office. His stand in this matter is commented upon, with apparent approval, by the local Republican press. The same general satisfaction is shown over the more recent appointments of naval officer of customs and surveyor of customs for the port of Philadelphia. The Record says of the two appointees, one of whom was not even a candidate, that "both Mr. Powers and Mr. Ridgway are gentlemen of acknowledged integrity and capacity. The people of Philadelphia, who are more deeply interested in the efficiency of the public service than in the personnel of public functionaries, have cause for satisfaction, whatever miscarriage may have resulted to the plans of claimants."

The Press, a Republican organ, heartily commends the appointments, though acknowledging one, at least, as a surprise, and says: "The administration has faithfully maintained a high standard in its selections for the federal offices of this city. Cooper, Field, Bosbyshell, Ridgway and Powers constitute a roll which meets the public demands." The same is true elsewhere than in Philadelphia. It is true in New York, in Indiana, in Illinois, and wherever appointments of importance have been made. The men chosen are of good character, are good Republicans and well qualified to conduct the affairs of the offices of which they are placed in charge. The people who are to be served and who are, therefore, the ones to be first considered, are more concerned that the service be properly rendered than that any special individuals be given the offices. The politicians crumble at the administration and predict that it is going to the bow-wows. It is the people, however, who will bring in the final verdict, and so far the people are well pleased.

POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS.

European views of the revolution in Brazil naturally take the color of their environments. The first impulse of Americans and republicans everywhere was to hail the revolution with delight, and welcome the new republic with almost premature haste. In Europe the first impulse, especially in governmental circles and organs, is to distrust the good faith of the movement, predict its failure, and advise against any recognition of the new government until it shall have demonstrated its strength and permanence. In each case the wish is in some degree father to the thought. Americans welcome the new republic because they wish it to succeed; Europeans predict its failure because they wish it to fail.

There is one aspect of the news from Europe that may set us thinking, namely: the possibility of European interference in the affairs of Brazil that may contravene the Monroe doctrine, and call for counter action on the part of this government. Some expressions by the government organs at Berlin show there is a possibility of this. They warn the new government in Brazil to avoid measures that must force European states to protect their countrymen, and they intimate that the large German population in southern Brazil may find it necessary to claim the protection of the fatherland. These are straws, but they show which way the wind blows in Germany. The German government is committed to a policy of territorial extension and foreign aggrandizement. Bismarck will not let slip any favorable opportunity to extend the power and prestige of Germany, as instance his attempts to establish German authority in Samoa and Africa. There has been a very considerable German emigration to Brazil, and many German houses have branches or agents there. According to German ideas of citizenship, the Germans who have settled in Brazil are still citizens of the old country. All the conditions exist to furnish a plausible pretext for German interference in Brazil if German residents in that country ask protection, or if the German government desires an excuse for interfering. If she interferes at all it will be for the purpose of acquiring territory and establishing German authority in South America. Such a step on her part would at once challenge the attention of this government and make the assertion of the Monroe doctrine an interesting and important question. In the event of disturbances, or civil war in Brazil, it would be entirely proper for the German government to send warships thither to protect the lives and property of German citizens, and if German interference should go no further than this there would be no ground of complaint on the part of the United States. But, in view of the well-known foreign policy of Germany, it is not at all likely that her interference would stop at the point indicated. In fact, it is almost certain that, if an opportunity offers, she will attempt to seize and appropriate a slice of Brazilian territory. Against this the United States would promptly protest. It is not impossible that President Harrison may be called upon to assert the Monroe doctrine more vigorously than it has ever been asserted before.

PLANS OF THE COBURG FAMILY.

It seems the Coburg family, who are related to Dom Pedro, have held a consultation at Vienna as to what course they should pursue in the event of a monarchist reaction in Brazil. "The family feeling," it is said, is in favor of an attempt to place Dom Pedro's grandson, Prince Pedro, upon the Brazilian throne. They seem to think the throne is still there. It is not at all surprising that the Coburgs should be in favor of keeping the Brazilian crown in the family if possible. A crown is a nice thing to have in a family, although they do say the heads that wear them rest uneasy. But aside from that a crown involves many perquisites and gives social standing and respectability to some people who could not command it otherwise.

The Coburg family are very fond of crowns. They have been cultivating a taste in that direction for many generations, and have succeeded in producing a style of heads that are supposed to be peculiarly well adapted to crown-wearing. The family originated some four hundred years ago. By dint of fighting and stealing they got a good start, and by industriously intermarrying with other royal lineages and professional robbers they have managed, first and last, to furnish a good many candidates for crowns.

The boy Pedro, who, the Coburg family think, would make a good crown-wearer for the restored Brazilian empire, is a grandson of the Emperor recently deposed. His mother is the Princess Isabel and his father Prince Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Count d'En. The boy is fourteen years old, and a great-grandson of King Louis Philippe, of France, who was compelled to abdicate the French throne in 1848, as the boy's maternal grandfather has just been compelled to do in Brazil. The Coburg family do not seem to realize that they are losing their grip on crowns. The indications are that the time is fast approaching when they will have to change their occupation. Our advice to the Coburg family is to be looking out for something to do.

Some of the State exchanges are discussing the propriety of discontinuing the practice of holding State political conventions in this city. The Fort Wayne Journal says it "speaks advisedly when it says that Fort Wayne will no longer submit to this political exclusion, and its citizens and committeemen will in due season go before the State committee, demanding the recognition that rightly belongs to it at their hands. Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Logansport, South Bend, Richmond, New Albany and other cities, for that matter, are as much entitled to the State conventions as Indianapolis, and, in their turn, can have them if they join in breaking the bonds of political slavery that bind them to the State capital." By all means let these cities unite and get the State conventions if they want them. This city does not claim any ownership in them. They come here because they want to, and can go anywhere else for the same reason.

EVERYBODY knows that a dude subtracted from his clothes is not worth much, but there is a vague sort of impression abroad that a certain amount of capital is required to provide the clothes, and that to be "king of dudes" signifies the possession of wealth. Such, it seems, is not the case. Even a kind of dude may attain that title without the amount of financial backing that would suffice to set up a corner peanut stand. At all events, this is the conclusion to be drawn from the testimony in a lawsuit brought by E. Berry Wall's tailor to recover the cost of high-priced garments furnished to that gorgeous young man, who has for some years outdone Solomon in all his glory in the matter of apparel. E. Berry testified that he had no property which could be transmuted into cash sufficient to pay for his clothes, and itemized his effects as follows, to-wit: One Waterbury watch, a small scarf pin, a pair of sleeve links and two canes, the aggregate value of which was less than \$200. The moral of this disclosure is that any young man whose ambition inspires him with a desire to dazzle his fellow-beings with a varied array of loud-patterned and expensive clothes need not be restrained by the fatness of his pocket-book. All that is necessary is to find a tailor who can be "stood off," and to cultivate the faculty of standing him off. The young man can be sure of distinction for a longer or shorter time—usually a shorter; but then nobody has said that every dude must have his day. Half a day is quite enough.

AND now, when, after much tribulation, and the sacrifice of many favorite articles of food; after we have learned to consider our stomachs by avoiding hot bread, and rasping our throats with brown, along comes a medical writer—medical writers are responsible for all dietetic notions—and says we are mistaken. Instead of brown bread being full of nourishment, it is composed of poor flour, mixed with bran and a little molasses, or, if of good flour, contains no nutriment not found in white flour as now prepared. This writer declares that hot bread agrees with many persons who do not readily digest dry and stale bread, and is only injurious when not properly chewed. It is also asserted that pie-crust, if properly made, is well digested by good, healthy stomachs. As the most of us eat pie whether our stomachs are "good and healthy" or not this decision will make little difference in the total consumption of the edible, but it will add immensely to the comfort of the consumer. There is always a satisfaction in having medical authority for doing something of doubtful wisdom, and the satisfaction is superlative when it upholds us in following our own inclinations. The anti-brown-bread man meets a long-felt want.

ONE railroad in South America, which is slowly approaching completion, will surpass in engineering feats and difficulty of construction any in this country. This is a road across the Andes, from Buenos Ayres, on the Atlantic side, to Valparaiso, on the Pacific. The road will be 871 miles in length, and about 730 miles are now completed. The work was begun nineteen years ago, and will probably be finished by 1922. The road will cross the Andes at a height of 10,450 feet above sea-level, the passage, even at that elevation, being effected by a tunnel more than three miles long. For a considerable distance the grades are over four hundred feet to the mile. The work has been enormously expensive.

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THE Philadelphia Nationalist Club has turned its attention to co-operative housekeeping, and members grow enthusiastic over the prospect this system offers, in theory, of solving the vexed domestic problems. For years, and long enough before the heavenly state of things in Bellamy's book was thought of, Mrs. Livermore was an eloquent advocate of this method of housekeeping, and still urges it in her lectures. Other advocates spring up in the papers and magazines every now and then, but it cannot be learned that any of them practice what they preach. An object lesson in this direction would go much further than a bushel of lectures. The way to co-operate is to co-operate.

SOME of the leading Hebrews of Cincinnati have arranged for a course of lectures on the Christian Sabbath. Rabbi Wise, president of the Hebrew Union College, and widely known for his learning, is hostile to the enterprise. He says: "I have always been opposed to any concession to the acknowledgment of the Christian Sabbath. I admonished my congregation last Sabbath never to force upon their pastor a duty so repulsive; but I hope that this was hardly necessary, as this congregation, the oldest and foremost in the modern reforms of the West, would never desire anything which may tend to weaken the sanctity of the ancient Sabbath."

THE Jews are consistent on this question, and if they choose to adhere to the ancient Sabbath, they can find strong biblical and historical authority for the position.

CHICAGO has been talking about sums varying from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 as already subscribed for her world's fair stock, but up to date bona fide subscriptions of \$603,850 have been published, and the publication is being strung out at the rate of about \$200,000 per day. Is it possible that a goodly portion of the amount boasted of is wind?

THE courts having decided that the contested legacy of \$10,000 left to Henry George, by one Hutchins, of New Jersey, for the dissemination of the single-tax theories, is lawfully his, Mr. George says he will use the fund for printing a large edition as possible of "Progress and Poverty." This edition he will endeavor to have distributed among farmers at a price that will give a fair profit, and will turn over everything above the bare cost to the widow of Hutchins. If the widow has nothing to depend on but the profits from the sale of this book in the rural districts, her progress to poverty will be very rapid.

MR. FRANK R. NOPSINGER, who has been appointed postmaster at Kansas City, somewhat to the surprise of the local politicians, is an Indiana man, having formerly resided in this city. Like all properly constituted Indiana men, he has distinguished himself in his new home, and has proved to be a useful and popular citizen. He has been a member of the City Council and has served as president of the Board of Trade for four successive terms.

In some quarters a disposition is being shown to take up the building-association idea and run it into the ground by saddling upon it sharp practice, just as has been done, to a certain extent, with the mutual-insurance idea. It is a pity laws cannot be framed to properly meet these practices.

THE appointments of delegates to the St. Louis silver conference made by Governors of various States show that the opinions represented there will be many and diverse. If any particular clique of men imagine that they own the convention they are quite likely to get fooled.

THE new-born State of Montana seems to be all torn up with internal dissensions. This seems to be a species of infantile colic that cannot be cured with a dose of gin or even Jamaica ginger.

A RIO JANEIRO dispatch says "General tranquility prevails." As long as he remains in command the Brazilians will be all right.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

REV. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, Georgia's great educator, is going to Sheffield, Ala., to take the presidency of a college for girls. The late Emile Augier left the following complete account of his life: "I was born in 1826, and since then nothing extraordinary has happened to me."

THE bed which the German Emperor and Empress occupied during their visit to the Sulphur was of solid silver, with Oriental silks of surpassing richness, heavily embroidered with gold.

THE home of Sir Walter Scott during the ten years preceding his migration to Abbotsford, Ashfield, in Selkirkshire, is advertised in Scotland as to let. Ashfield is on the bank of the Tweed, near the mouth of the Caddow.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT never knew how popular she was until she met with her recent accident in London. From all over the world have come letters telling her how she can regain her health. Tonics, patent medicines and prescriptions have come to her by every mail.

LEXINGTON KEELY looks old. He has changed a great deal in appearance during the last five years and his hair has turned white. The effort to keep his great secret has worn upon him and his face shows deep lines of care. He still maintains a confident air, however, when talking about his mission.

BARON HIRSCH has purchased Houghton Hall, the ancient seat of the Walpoles, from the Marquis of Cholmondeley for the sum of \$1,500,000. Houghton Hall is not far from Sandringham, the country-house of the Prince of Wales. One hundred and fifty years ago it was one of the most popular places in the kingdom.

It is a curious fact that the late Colonel Goodloe, of Kentucky, had a premonition of approaching death. When he was offered the Russian mission he found that he could not afford to accept the place. He said at the time to an intimate friend: "I wish I could go. I have a feeling that if I stay in Kentucky I won't live a year."

NATURALLY, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll did not care to ask a clergyman to perform the ceremony that wedded his daughter, Miss Eva, to Walston Hill Brown, the senior member of a banking firm in New York. Judge George C. Barrett, of the State Supreme Court, an old friend of the family, filled the place satisfactorily, however, making a graceful little address before pronouncing the couple man and wife.

MR. SWINBURNE is now described as being in bad health. He has been taking an autumn holiday on the coast, and has been an uneasy target for the eyes of Londoners who lie in wait for him when he walks out. Many of these adepts, it is said, are young ladies, who hang about his door on the chance of catching a glimpse of him. The story has inspired him with the idea for a new poem to be called "The Swimmer's Dream," and he has written a border ballad, of which great things are predicted.

MARRIAGE has worked a miracle in Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, now Mrs. Ward. She no longer keeps to herself and the seclusion of her Gloucester home, but seeks society and in its gayest forms. In her dress she has discarded the somber hues that have distinguished her gowns for more lively colors. "Why," writes a girl friend to a newspaper correspondent, "Mrs. Phelps actually appeared at our lawn party last summer carrying a red parasol." So much for Cupid and Pegasus as a well-ditched text.

GEN. NEAL DOW has an invalid daughter in Nashua, N. H., who may certainly be regarded as a wonderful woman. The lady has not been able to move from her chair for years, but she has been an indefatigable student, and has mastered the French, German, Spanish, Russian and Greek languages. She recently performed the feat of repeating a long passage from her Greek Testament verbatim, from memory, a month after she had read it. Miss Dow loses sight of her misfortunes in her love of study.

TOMMY BARNES, of Three Oaks, Mich., was in the attic of his house the other day, "unbeknownst" to his wife. He slipped and fell through the plastering so that his legs—like those of the "good fat duck" in the nursery rhyme—"hung dangling down." Mrs. Barnes thought the legs belonged to a burglar and she grabbed them and held on, meantime lifting up her voice in agonizing yells for help. The neighbors came, inspected the upstairs end of the supposed burglar, and all is serene in that household once more.

SENATOR SQUIRE, the first United States Senator from the State of Washington, is a native of New York, a son of a Methodist preacher, and the son-in-law of Philo Remington, the great gun manufacturer. He went to the Northwest several years ago to look after some property belonging to his father-in-law, and concluded to stay and grow up with the country. President Arthur appointed him Governor of Washington Territory, and he made a very good one. He is a very clever fellow, a good companion and an intelligent and patriotic citizen.

"ONE of the things that strikes a foreigner with wonder in this big town of New York," said an observant stranger from across the sea the other day, "is the practice, apparently by authority, of painting buildings white. In most European countries, if not in all, to paint city buildings white is forbidden by ordinance. To any one who has endured the discomfort of living opposite one of these white abominations in the sun, shiny days of summer the reason of this prohibition will be obvious. There is nothing so hateful to the eyes as the fierce glare from such a building when the sun shines on it."

JOHN JAMES MAGO, a Guatemalan millionaire, fifteen years ago was British vice-consul at San Jose, Guatemala, and a poor man. One day a drunken native commandant ordered him one hundred lashes as a punishment for a fancied insult. The British government ordered Guatemala to pay for every lash. The money was paid, and Mago was made a comparatively rich man.

man in one day. As he had more coin than any one in the country then, President Barrios entered into partnership with him. Mago became one of the largest coffee planters, and also secured the exclusive franchise for building docks in the ports. His fortune now is estimated at \$50,000,000. At his Edinburgh home Professor John Stuart Blackie leads a singularly methodical and simple life. He rises early and breakfasts early, afterward going to his library, where he remains until 1 o'clock or so. Then he has a light luncheon, which he digests with a walk down Prince Street, or a ramble away into the country. He is back again to dinner about 6, and during the rest of the night, often, indeed, to morning, one will find him again in his library. He has an immense correspondence, and he makes it a point to answer every letter. He enjoys splendid health, is always possessed of buoyant spirits, and seems to defy the passage of years.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

SINCE the President could not give Tanner another office he has opened one himself, and it is a pension office, too; but he will have more trouble in rearing than he used to have—Philadelphia Inquirer.

We can stand some improvements in the management of the mail, but no pension and expedition in the handling thereof, before rushing into a reduction of the letter rate to one cent—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

To toss a loafer a nickel because he quickens his pace and mutters in your ear that he wants one is not charity, and the act of giving will not do him or you any good, either in this world or the next—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE reduction of the internal revenue is indispensable bond which tariff reform must give to show that they are not for trade, and if it is not given, they will be by the fact that they are free-traders of the most impatient and pressing sort.—New York Sun.

The America of the future will be a congeries of federated republics, united in constitution and purpose, friendly in their relations, knit together by strong ties, and working out, along parallel lines, the fullest and freest development of the republican idea.—Boston Journal.

OWNERS of holes in the ground and low-grade, speculative mines, and wildcat mining stocks are getting ready to help knock the greenbacks and open the knotholes to unlimited coinage of silver. Depressed mining stocks, now practically worthless, would be thereby stimulated and advanced to good selling prices.—Chicago Tribune.

ALL humbugs ought to be exposed and suppressed. There never was any reason to believe that human nature in Iowa would be different from human nature elsewhere, and that a law obnoxious to a majority of the people of that State would be enforced in that community when it affects appetites, customs and finances. Of the good done by the prohibition law in some of the rural districts of the State we are well informed; but the same good could have been accomplished under a law allowing each community to decide on its own policy.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The State Press.

CONGRESS should not only pass such laws as will bring about fair play to the South, but every Democrat who holds a seat in Congress by fraud practiced in his district should be fined.—Rushville Graphic.

THE American people can give thanks to Almighty God that they are surrounded by sufficient intelligence to withhold perpetual and absolute power from any political party or any man, or association of men. The people can withhold respect from all victories as uncertain as wind, and Kendallville Standard.

THE system of electing Senators by the Legislatures has proved a failure. In order to correct the abuse we should have election of Senators will have to be given to the people at large, just as Governors are chosen. It is harder to buy a whole State than a Legislature, and by many means the election popular poor men will have some chance to get to the United States Senate.—Shelby Republican.

AFTER all that has been said by men in his own party and all the abuses that have been heaped upon his head by the Democracy in days gone by, ex-President Hayes is growing in public esteem. Few men to-day command more sincere respect from all who know him than the sage of Fremont, and few have more calm and considerate counsel to offer upon all social questions than he.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

THE patriotism that puts patronage above principle, and threatens death and damnation to every one engaged in the distribution of a few offices contrary to its will and wish, is the source of all the evils of civil service reform. The plain people who are not office-seekers, disgusted with these exhibitions of selfish arrogance, will consent to almost any reform which promises to abate them, and so the kinks decrease their chances of getting their noses in the public trough.—Logansport Journal.

THE Tribune will be glad to see President Harrison take strong ground in favor of improved methods in the civil service, especially in the vital matter of appointments to office. And having spoken in behalf of it, we shall be glad to see him push it all along the line. The defects in the law should be promptly remedied by Congress, and then let its operations be enlarged and extended until they reach the point at which they will be as effective as the reforms that have been made in the public trough.—Logansport Journal.

THE Tribune will be glad